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**DIXIE RANGER**





Special May-June 1937 Issue.



# THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER.

Volume 3

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Number 5.

## PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETING MARKS TURNING POINT IN SOUTHERN FORESTRY.

Determined to assume leadership in bringing order out of the present chaotic condition in the cutting of timber for pulpwood in the South, representatives of the leading pulp mills met in New Orleans on May 2 and 3 at the call of the American Pulpwood Association. By invitation representatives of the Forest Service and most of the State Forestry Departments in the south were also present. Whether or not this conference will prove to be historic depends, of course, to a large extent on what happens in the future, particularly in the very near future. At the conclusion of the conference the general feeling was that everyone present had participated in an epochal event. Let the reader decide for himself. By a unanimous vote the representatives of the pulpwood industry adopted the following statement of principles to govern their cutting practice in the future:

### Statement of Conservation Policy for the Southern Pine Pulpwood Industry

1. It is agreed that all land, including non-company land, must be cut over in a manner which will maintain and build up the forest growing stock.
2. It is agreed that each pulp mill operator will employ the necessary qualified personnel to insure proper compliance with agreement #1.
3. It is agreed that the southern pulpwood consumers shall be divided into working groups for the purpose of preparing proper regional rules of forest practice.
4. It is agreed that a working committee shall be appointed for each regional group in cooperation with Federal and State Agencies to formulate and place into effect the cutting procedure for each group in order to carry out agreement #1.
5. It is agreed to satisfy to the fullest practicable extent, the requirements of each mill from improvement cuttings, worked out turpentined timber and salvage from sawtimber cuttings.

6. The industry recognizes that Federal and State forest fire protective organizations, as now constituted, are inadequate, and urges their extension and pledges the industry's cooperation in securing more effective forest fire control.
7. The Industry agrees to secure in so far as possible the full compliance of its wood producers with the procedure of forest practice as established for each group.

Of course, the confreres, being realists, recognized that a mere statement of principles, no matter how sincerely accepted, would not accomplish much good unless the machinery is set in motion to translate these principles into woods practice. Accordingly the southern region was divided into four districts as follows: District #1, Virginia and North Carolina; District #2, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida east of the Apalachicola River; District #3, West Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, including the portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi; District #4, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

The President of the American Pulpwood Association appointed the following pulp mill representatives as temporary chairmen in their respective districts: District #1, W. L. Gooch, The Chesapeake Corporation, West Point, Virginia; District #2, Charles W. Luke, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, New York City and Charleston, South Carolina; District #3, H. S. Galloway, Southern Kraft Corporation, Mobile, Alabama; District #4, Charles Smith, Champion Fibre Company, Houston, Texas.

The temporary chairmen were instructed to call meetings in the near future in their districts and perfect a permanent organization representing the industry. Following the completion of the permanent organization woods practice rules are to be divided and put into practice by the various mills. Informally it is understood that the Forest Service and the State Foresters will be expected to assist in the preparation of these rules. The Regional Office, assisted by the Southern and Appalachian Experiment Stations, has already drawn up a tentative set of rules and sent them to the State Foresters for criticism.

The first district meeting was held on May 14, by District #3 at Mobile, Alabama. Lentz from the Division of State and Private Forestry attended this meeting.

It is recognized by all concerned that much hard work and patience will be required before this plan of self-regulation is working smoothly. In the beginning it is possible that only minimum requirements designed to prevent devastation can be applied. The constructive attitude displayed by the pulpwood industry, however, justifies the conviction that this industry is about to blaze a new trail in American Forestry.

C. F. Evans,  
Assistant Regional Forester.

## THE TRANSFORMATION OF A SKEPTIC.

I am an old-timer. I don't mean by this that I am old in years, although some of these new, young Junior Foresters and Assistants to Technicians do look upon me with a certain amount of veneration. But I have been in the Service going on twenty-five years, which entitles me to classification along with the old-timers who came in when the Forest Service was originated.

I have had the privilege of working in three of the National Forest Regions, and during my tenure have had opportunity to see men come and go, and, what's more to the point, have witnessed the arrival and departure of various and sundry schemes and systems for this and that. Moreover, I have a native conservatism bred in my Yankee bones and nurtured by my quarter-century of service with a conservative organization.

Consequently, when the suggestion was made that I go to Gulfport to attend a conference of Road Superintendents (I believe the proper designation is "Improvement Superintendents"), I accepted the chance with apparent alacrity, but all the time I had my fingers crossed. I had seen so many new-fangled notions come and be tried and depart with drooping heads that I couldn't see how Joe Riebold could take a bunch of roadbuilders and impart to them training ideas and get away with it. "What", says I, "does Joe Riebold know about road building?" Later on he not only admitted that he knew naught about it, but even bragged to that effect. Well, that being so, how could he expect to train Road Superintendents so that they could train roadbuilders?

I rode to Gulfport on the same train with Joe, and, naturally, we discussed the coming conference, but I still kept my fingers crossed. We arrived at Gulfport at an unearthly hour on the morning of April 26 -- so early, in fact, that our breakfast was over with before the natives were even stirring. Breakfast over, the gang began to assemble in the hotel lobby, and after saying "Hello" to the old friends, and "Pleasedter meetcha" to the new, I noted that we had Ed Reese from Mississippi, Marion Lamb from Texas, Bob Diseker from Louisiana, John Noland from Alabama and George Glendenning from Florida, besides Renfroe, Warren, Riebold and myself from the Regional Office. Shortly after, Ray Conarro and M. W. May came drifting in, and all were accounted for except the Regional Engineer, who didn't show up until about 9:30 the next morning.

Contrary to the usual procedure, we were all set and ready for action by 8:30, and Joe Riebold started talking. By 9 o'clock the others had chimed in, and by 10 there was a general bedlam of noise. Just a nice, compact bunch of a dozen conferees, all conferring at one and the same time. (Riebold says that when such a condition exists, the conference is a success). Along about 11:30 I looked down at my fingers, and blamed if they weren't about straightened out! However, I got a grip on myself and by close control and special effort was able to get my fingers back to their original position.

By 2:00 p. m. of that first day I had forgotten all about crossed digits and was rooting strong for "Training."

Well, that conference -- and I believe that Joe Riebold could find no reason to kick as to its clamorous success -- went on that way until late in the afternoon of Friday, April 30, and when it was drawn to a close, not a single participant would admit that he was glad it was over. Joe showed us that he didn't have to know how to build a road (there is room for doubt as to his lack of knowledge) to be able to show us how to get together and plan for training, or train for planning, to the end that all phases of our work would be better handled and proceed to a logical conclusion. He convinced one person, at least, that there is something to this new-fangled idea, and if ever Joe Riebold needs a little encouragement to put over one of these training conferences, he can count on this old-timer to lead one section of the cheering squad.

George W. Root,  
Regional Office.

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REDUCING FALSE ALARMS ON BIENVILLE.

In order to try to reduce the number of false alarms and to secure added local cooperation in fire control, a system of new ground inspection and report was inaugurated on the Bienville National Forest during the latter part of 1936.

The first task was preparing a form which would give the dispatcher a picture of the new ground. We prepared a form giving name of owner, address, location, area to be burned, date to be burned if known, nature of material, barriers, and cover type surrounding area. The form also gives name of person who inspected it, date of inspection and attitude of owner.

Since the unit is already divided into guard and tower areas most of the contact work was done by towermen and guards. Towermen were assigned specific sections and the guards acting under the supervision of the project superintendents covered the remaining area. All supervisory personnel were required to check and make inspection at large in their camp protective areas. The towermen, in this way actually saw the new grounds and knew what to expect in each case.

Upon receipt of the reports in the dispatcher's office each was assigned a number. A yellow pin with a corresponding number was placed on a map in the location of the new ground to give the dispatcher a picture of the situation. The reports were filed by number. In all cases where conditions warranted the project superintendents were asked to recontact the party.

A form letter was prepared stating the Forest Service policy with regard to fire and asking for cooperation. Return addressed cards were enclosed which the man was asked to mail a day or two before burning. These were simply to verify the date of burning. Splendid cooperation was received.

A total of 801 new ground reports have been received to date (April 10), about half of which have now been burned. Only two fires have burned outside the predetermined limits giving a loss of 10 acres national forest and 1 acre private land. Crews went on thirty false alarms during January, February, and March.

During the same period in 1936 over 300 crews were dispatched to debris burning areas. In addition there were 42 fires from debris burning which accounted for a loss of 1970 acres national forest and 1011 acres private land. The total travel and suppression cost in 1936 was \$3,950 and in 1937 was \$230.

Roy Hughes,  
Bienville Dispatcher.

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FORSLING TO HEAD RESEARCH  
PROGRAM OF FOREST SERVICE.

Announcement has been made by Chief Forester Silcox of the appointment of C. L. Forsling to be Assistant Chief Forester in charge of all research activities of the Forest Service. Mr. Forsling, who is now serving as Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station with headquarters at Asheville, North Carolina, will assume his new duties in Washington on May 15.

As Assistant Chief Forester, Mr. Forsling will supervise the work of the Divisions of Silvics, Forest Influences, Range Research, Forest Products and Forest Economics, which are carrying on specialized investigations in the protection and management of forest and range lands, utilization of wood, and other phases of forestry.

"Mr. Forsling is recognized as one of the outstanding national authorities on the relation of forest and range vegetative cover to water run-off and erosion", says Chief Forester Silcox. "During more than 20 years in the Forest Service he has shown marked ability and leadership in many lines of forestry work."

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"Chaperon your fire; don't let it go out alone."

Clipped from Sumter Sentinel.

LONE WHITE OAK TREE PRODUCES HEAVY REVENUE.

One stolid white oak tree which, had it a memory, could probably recall the days when the hardy Caddo Indians roamed the rugged hill country north of here, brought the Ouachita National Forest the sum of \$32.87 recently.

The big tree, veteran of many a battle with the elements and plainly a sturdy victor over nature, bowed to the hand of man and was felled a few days ago in the land that is being cut over under Forest Service regulations on the Ouachita River. It scaled 1,360 board feet and the operators were paying the government \$24.17 per 1,000 feet, board measure.

The lone tree brought \$32.87. Twenty-five per cent of this, as well as all other Forest Service revenue from sales, goes back to the state to be distributed to the counties partially inside the forest.

Ranger William P. Dale, district ranger of the Jessieville district, from which the big tree was taken, got out his pencil and figured that this one tree produced \$8.21 for schools, \$3.2 for roads, and \$21.38 for the national treasury.

A. L. Nelson,  
Forest Supervisor.

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GEORGIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION RENAMES WOOLFORD.

T. Guy Woolford was reelected president of the Georgia Forestry Association at its convention at Athens, Georgia, on May 19 and 20.

James A. Fowler, Soperton, and W. M. Cettmeier, Fargo were re-elected vice presidents, Alex Cassels of Savannah was renamed secretary. The only new officer is Gordon D. Marckworth, of the University of Georgia Forestry School, who was elected a vice president succeeding Paul W. Chapman, dean of the College of Agriculture. Dean Chapman was named to the executive committee. Valdosta was selected as the 1938 convention city.

Chief Forester Silcox was stricken ill while enroute to the convention and was unable to attend. His address was read by Mr. Marckworth, and Earl W. Tinker of the Division of State and Private Forestry, Washington office, took Mr. Silcox's place at the banquet on the 19th. Regional Forester Kircher spoke on the pulpwood situation.

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## COTTONWOOD SHOWS REMARKABLE GROWTH.

Ranger E. C. Haff, Homochitto National Forest, reports the remarkable growth shown on cottonwoods, in a recent sale of hardwoods on that district. The trees which were 38 years old and showing signs of over-maturity ranged from 22 to 38 inches in diameter. The annual growth averaged from .6 to 1 inches per year in diameter. The average volume per tree was 780 board feet, which at \$5.00 per M, the stumpage value at this time, shows the value of damp rich sites for timber growing. The comparatively short time in realizing an income on some idle lands suitable for this species, should help to influence land owners into converting parts of their land into wood lots.

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## GERMAN SCIENTIST VISITS REGION

Dr. Siegfried Von Ciriacy-Wantrup, professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Bonn, Germany, who is in this country on a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation, with the purpose of continuing and extending his previous studies on planned development and use of the natural resources of the United States, has spent some time recently in the Region in company with Mr. Kircher. They attended the meeting of the Investigative Experimental Forest held at Crossett, Arkansas, April 29 and 30. From there they went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where they attended the meeting of the American Pulpwood Association, May 1 to 3.

Dr. Wantrup spent a few days at the Appalachian and Southern Experiment Stations, where Mr. Forsling and Mr. Demmon showed him something of the work at their respective stations; he also spent several days with Supervisor Rasor in Alabama and with TVA representatives. Dr. Wantrup paid a visit to the Regional Office and was accompanied from here by Mr. Kircher on a trip to South Carolina.

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## 1937 WILDERNESS EXPEDITIONS

The American Forestry Association has announced seven expeditions for the Trail Riders of the Wilderness this year. There are places for only 144 riders and reservations are being accepted in the order in which they are received. A number of folders describing the trips have been received in the Regional Office. Any one interested in making a trip may receive one of these folders upon application as long as the supply lasts.

The seven expeditions are as follows:

No. 1 - June 16-27 - September 14-25, Great Smoky Mountains, and 7 North Carolina and Tennessee.

No. 2 - July 4-15, Flathead-Sun River Wilderness-Montana.

No. 3 - July 18-31, Wind River Wilderness - Wyoming.

No. 4 - August 3-16, Gila Wilderness - New Mexico.

No. 5 - August 2-16, Sawtooth Mountains - Idaho.

No. 6 - August 19-September 1, Olympic Wilderness, Washington.

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A GLOSSARY OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS  
FOR THE HIGHWAY ENGINEER.

The May issue of ROADS AND STREETS carries an article with this title by D. G. Runner, Assistant Materials Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. It is believed that engineers, road superintendents and others interested in the subject covered, will find much helpful information in this article.

Mr. Runner states that there are now available several glossaries of terms suitable for use in highway engineering. One being given in the 1936 Powers Roads and Street Catalog and Data Book, and another one included in Manual Number 2, "Asphalt Road Construction"; issued by the Asphalt Institute. Mr. Runner says that these glossaries deal chiefly with terms applicable to road construction in its various fields, and that his own article has been presented with the thought in mind that a list of explanatory terms and definitions relating more to the geologic phase of materials as applied to road building would be of interest to the highway engineer.

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FLASH

The Mississippi Fire News for April credits Walter Winchell, "Public Gabbler No. 1" with the following comments:

"Careless smokers cause about thirty thousand forest fires every year, causing a loss of forty million acres of valuable timber. (Now will you watch your cigarette?)

"Fires of the last two years burned up enough valuable property to pay the President's salary and expenses from the time Columbus discovered America up to the present.

"The best first aid for a burn is a solution of strong tea applied with sterile gauze. (We always figured there must be something better to do with tea than drink it.)"

AN ODE TO THE R-8 RANGER'S HEARSE:

A bouncing, jouncing, top-heavy ride  
A beating to my calloused hide  
If this keeps up I'll need a nurse  
'Cause I'm a guy that drives a hearse.

"Who's sick?" the folks run out and cry  
As down the road I wallow by  
It's me - to be direct and terse  
'Cause I'm a guy that drives a hearse.

It rattles, bangs and scrapes the ground  
At sucking exhaust fumes it's a hound  
I know it chatters in reverse  
'Cause I'm a guy that drives a hearse.

Catcalls, wise cracks, a wide-eyed stare  
These I get as daily fare  
It makes me want to rave and curse  
'Cause I'm a guy that drives a hearse.

"Ma! Who drives that moving van?"  
"Hush, child. He was our Ranger Man  
But now he's sunk to something worse  
'Cause he's a guy that drives a hearse."

So to the heights I raise the cry  
"Must I drive this crate until I die?"  
In fact it's driven me to verse  
'Cause I'm a guy that drives a hearse!

- Jerry Griswold,  
Ouachita National Forest.

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TOLERANCE

The most lovable and livable quality that any human being can possess is tolerance.

Tolerance is the vision that enables us to see things from another's point of view. It is the generosity of spirit that concedes to others the right to their own opinion and individuality. It is the breadth of mind that enables us to want those we love and respect to be happy in their own way and not in our way.

TIMBER SALES

The field work in connection with the establishment and initial measurements of 300 permanent growth plots on the Black Warrior, Alabama National Forest, was completed during April.

Approximately 110,000 board feet of timber is being advertised for sale on the Black Warrior at \$5.75 per M. This is the first timber in any quantity that has been offered for sale in a number of years on this Forest.

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Timber sale agreement with the Caddo River Lumber Company on Brushy Creek, Oden Working Circle, Ouachita, has been extended from May 31, 1937, to December 31, 1937. Deposits to date amount to \$68,778 with a timber cut value of \$62,035. Approximately 3,987 M.bd. ft. remain to be cut from the sale area.

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Sale has been made of approximately 100,000 feet of scattered, windthrown pine and hardwoods at \$3.50 per M, on the Winn District of the Kisatchie National Forest.

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Sale of 1,090,050 bd. ft. of chestnut sawtimber, Roaring Fork Compartment, Nantahala National Forest, has been made at a price of \$2.05 per M. bd. ft.

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The Treasurer of Scott County, Arkansas, received this month a check for \$6,541.11 for the school fund and \$2,180.37 for the road fund as evidence of timber sale activity on the Ouachita National Forest. According to the County Treasurer this amounted to \$0.0415 per acre of National Forest land in the county.

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One sale of 2,000 cypress ties has just been closed on the Apalachicola and cutting has been started on another for 10,000. The operator will establish a small town of his own near the sale area, planning to erect 20 portable huts for his cutting crew.

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The W. P. Montague sale on the Osceola netted \$3,691.98, during the month of April, which is rather low. Cull material computed at the commercial rate would amount to \$1,190.40, about one third of the net value.

A sale of stavewood material and one of gum sawlogs will be made in the near future. Estimates are about completed.

Two large timber sales have been advertised on the Kisatchie. One of the areas consists entirely of residual virgin longleaf pines. Approximately four and one-half million feet is offered for sale. The other area is an over-mature stand of virgin bottomland hardwood of high quality and amounts to approximately one and one-half million board feet.

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WOOD PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

The Madison Laboratory has sent to the Regional Office a panel illustrating products made with a new wood plastic developed at the Laboratory. In addition, they have sent an exhibit book showing a variety of chemical products also manufactured from wood as the basic material. The exhibit illustrates the enormous development in the field of new products now obtained from wood. It is on display in the section of Information and Education, Room 712.

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THE RANGER'S WIFE.

Feel sorry for the Ranger's wife;  
She leads a most unsettled life.  
Though married she must stay alone  
When the Ranger jumps at the ring of the phone  
And in his sweetest manner says,  
"Another fire? - I'm on my way."

She cannot with assurance plan  
A meal as other women can,  
Or think with confidence that she  
Will have her husband home for tea,  
And when he's home she cannot say  
How long he'll be allowed to stay.

The Ranger has no night, no day;  
No schedule time for rest or play;  
No dawn or dusk, since always he  
On call to serve mankind must be,  
And thus it is his faithful wife  
Must lead a most unsettled life.

By E. M. Zimmerman,  
Jr. Forester, Clark.  
Daily Contact, R-9.

CCC NOTES

CCC camps on the Pisgah had a perfect record for lost time accidents during the month of April. North Carolina F-4 on the Mt. Mitchell District had one minor accident and camps North Carolina F-22 and North Carolina F-25 on the Pisgah District had two minor accidents each.

CCC camp North Carolina F-8 located at Barnardsville on the French Broad District had an occasion to use their "Search for Missing Persons" column on the ECW-7 for April. The parents of a three year old child frantically called for help in searching for their child who had wandered off into the mountains. The camp responded with thirty-five men who were lined out just within sight of each other. In this position they moved across a given area. The search continued all night, finally about 6:30 a. m., two enrollees heard the child crying, they called to another enrollee stationed nearest to the sound of the child's cries, which enrollee found the baby, took him home, and the parents later brought the child to an Asheville hospital where it was ascertained he was suffering no ill effects from his night in the woods.

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The fourth anniversary celebration of the beginning of the CCC work went off with a "bang" at CCC F-1, Olustee, Florida. The visitors were shown the accomplishments of the camp during the past four years by a chart in the Forest Service office.

Prior to the affair, a dance was held at the camp on April 2. Between two and three hundred people attended.

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Going back to the Fourth Anniversary of the CCC, Camp F-3 at Archville, on the Cherokee Forest, probably had the top program for Tennessee camps. After the big barbecue provided by professional cooks, the day's events were climaxed by a dog show for fox hounds in which 115 dogs were entered. First prize was \$25 cash money. Most of the dogs participated in a fox hunt at sundown.

First hand information about the organization, working and purpose of the CCC camps was given in an address to a large audience of women at the Patton Hotel in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 21, at a meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, by Enrollee Raymond Morris of Citico Camp F-15, located on the Cherokee Forest.

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As part of Ouchita's celebration of the fourth anniversary of the CCC, a program was given over Station KTHS, in Hot Springs, with representatives of seven CCC camps participating. CCC boys with their guitars, violins, banjos and harmonicas played Hillbilly music. Supervisor Nelson, Assistant Supervisor Busch, Staff Assistant Wise, Rangers Hawley and Bigley, Senior Foreman Lambert

and Educational Adviser G. F. Minnis spoke on the program, which began at 9:30 p. m. and ended at 11:40 p. m. The program was broadcast from the auditorium of the Hot Springs Senior High School and a large audience was present to see the broadcast. Staff Assistant Z. B. Byrd conducted the program.

A number of telegrams and long distance telephone calls were received during the broadcast, complimenting the program, and a large number of cards have been received from all over the country - New Mexico and California, listeners from all over Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee and North Carolina, and a number of other states.

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Editor's Note: The following was No. 1 of a series of "Not Too Silly Safety Symphonies", issued by Region 6. We regret that we cannot reproduce the very apt illustration accompanying the verses.

"This lad took some gasoline  
Into the Boiler Room.  
The camp was soon awakened  
By a most tremendous "BOOM".

So many things were laying 'round,'  
We couldn't quite tell whether --  
So - we laid away the CCC  
And Boiler here together.

Authors: H. P. Lowell, District Adviser and  
Enrollee M. Stuckey, 5th Corps Area.

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#### OKEFENOKEE SWAMP IN GEORGIA BECOMES WILDLIFE REFUGE.

The vast primeval wilderness of the Okefenokee Swamp in southeastern Georgia where the ivory-billed woodpecker, limpkin, or "crying bird", otter, and other fast-dwindling wild birds and animals still find refuge, will be maintained as a wildlife sanctuary by the Biological Survey. It has been named the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge.

The swamp is largely a wet timbered area containing an uneven stand of cypress, gum, bay, and red maple, with such undergrowth as greenbrier and ti-ti bush. Most of the cypress trees are festooned with Spanish moss. Within the swamp are many marshlike open spaces, locally called "prairies". They contain scattered hummocks covered with cypress trees or brush, which in some instances extend over a thousand acres. Also there are many islands that are fairly high and dry. Timber, composed chiefly of longleaf and slash pines, surrounds the swamp.

FOREST NEWS

CHEROKEE

Information has reached this office, through the Unaka District Ranger, that the picnic ground on Horse Creek, which is about twenty miles from Greeneville, Tennessee, has been made useful in a rather unique manner.

Since the area has been developed for general recreation, no thought had ever been given to what part it might play in the religious activities of the mountain folks. A small dam was constructed at the above mentioned picnic ground, and, according to the Ranger, it has been used for purposes other than general recreation -- namely, baptising.

It seems that there are several mountain churches that believe in immersion, and there have been several all day sessions at this picnic ground, during which baptising was the main attraction.

The Ranger and the Recreational Planner have made a reconnaissance of the area in order to determine if an amphi-theater could be constructed to encourage further religious activities.

The Knoxville chapter of the Tennessee Federation of Sportsmen held a meeting at the Andrew Johnson Hotel in Knoxville on April 30, 1937, that was attended by Forest Supervisor Prater, Recreational Assistant C. Joe Galloway, and Wildlife Assistant D. E. Manges. Sam Brewster, Conservation Commissioner of the State of Tennessee, outlined the plans of his department for the ensuing biennium, and Howell Buntin, Director of the Bureau of Fish and Game, also gave an interesting talk on the plans and accomplishment of his bureau. Approximately 150 sportsmen attended the meeting and were much interested in the work being done in fish and game management on the Cherokee Forest.

Mr. Harry L. Anderson, moving picture operator, is completing a ninety day assignment to the four ranger districts on the Cherokee. As many as 3,745 people have witnessed his shows at the school houses on one district. Besides films furnished by the Forest Service, Mr. Anderson has used educational pictures furnished free by private companies, thus affording an attractive variation to his program.

The Tellico ranger station on the Cherokee Forest was the scene of considerable activity on April 16 when trout fishing was opened up to the public on North River and Citico Creek, after a lapse of two years. About three hundred permits at \$1.00 apiece were sold within the first few days. On the opening day 46 fishermen caught 178 rainbow and four brook trout, and only six fishermen had not made a catch, out of 53 fishermen contacted. The streams had been well stocked, and but few of the anglers seemed reluctant to part with the dollar for the special permit required in addition to the regular state license.

The total number of rainbow trout received and placed in rearing pools on the Hiwassee District of the Cherokee Forest this spring was raised to 75,000 by an addition of 55,000 during April. The trout were hauled from the federal hatchery at Erwin, Tennessee, in a special railway fish car. Approximately the same number were taken out of the car by the Tellico District Ranger and put in rearing pools on his district.

Though the summer season has just begun, many hundreds of people are beginning to make use of the improvements and advantages provided at recreational grounds by the Forest Service during the past twelve months. Many of them have expressed themselves as delighted with the locations and facilities, especially the shelter houses, and said that they were glad that the Forest Service had so well provided for the pleasure and convenience of the public.

P. F. W. Prater,  
Forest Supervisor.

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#### OUACHITA

In April the officials of the American Automobile Association were conducted through the Forest as a part of Governor Bailey's program of showing Arkansas to the AAA.

Supervisor Nelson and Staff Assistant Byrd, Rangers Bigley and Taylor took part in the program and accompanied the tour from Hot Springs through the Womble and Mena Districts, going by way of Norman and Highway #8 to Big Fork-Athens Road, visiting enroute, Bard Springs and Shady Lake and other points of interest.

The American Automobile Association officials were very enthusiastic about the whole trip. Governor Bailey has expressed his thanks to individual members of the Ouachita Forest personnel who helped to make his tour a success.

A set of tracks were taken off a Caterpillar #50 tractor to be brought to the shop in Hot Springs for hard surfacing. Foreman Parker left the tracks on the Womble-Silver road on Friday, April 9 because he didn't have a crew to load them. On Monday morning, April 12 he returned to the Womble-Silver road and found that the tracks had been carted away. At 11:00 a. m. April 12, 1937, Ranger Bigley reported the loss of the tracks to the Supervisor's office. A staff member called the police of Little Rock and other adjacent cities and asked them to take a look in the junk yards for the tracks. At 1:00 p. m. the same day the North Little Rock police called and said they had found the tracks in Sanders' junk yard. Messrs. Byrd and Parker journeyed to North Little Rock and Parker identified the tracks and they were returned to the shop in Hot Springs on April 13. A very meager description of the man was given Byrd and Parker by the junk dealer, but a good description of his truck was given due

to the fact that it was a stripped-down 1931 Chevrolet passenger car that had been equipped with over-load springs and oversize tires; with this description the two would-be sleuths started out and fortune favored their mission for they found the thief before six o'clock. April 13 proved the unlucky day for the thief, a warrant was sworn out for his arrest before U. S. Commissioner Floyd Huff in Hot Springs. He had sold a \$500 set of tracks for \$12.84.

A. L. Nelson,  
Forest Supervisor.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

During January 1-April 30, 1935, the Wambaw Unit, now the Francis Marion National Forest, had a total of 242 fires. For the same period in 1936 this figure had dropped to 39 and for 1937 the figure is 25. This great decrease is due to the relentless and vigorous campaign carried on by Ranger Garber in all phases of fire control work.

The same is true considering the Francis Marion, Sumter and Croatan Forests as a whole. During January 1-April 30, 1936, we had 203 fires. For the same period this year we have had 69 and we are fighting to bring the number still further down.

The South Carolina State Legislature during its present session passed a law requiring that fishermen using manufactured tackle purchase a fishing license costing \$1.10 per year. The revenue derived will be used to stock streams throughout the State.

The State has also entered into a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Forest Service regarding fish and game management on the National Forests, which is a step in the right direction and it is expected that much good will result from the proposed program.

A school in Timber Sale Administration was conducted by A. J. Streinz from the Regional Office, on the Francis Marion National Forest during the period April 12 to 23. Every Ranger District was represented at this two-weeks' session. Mr. Sears, Assistant Regional Forester Shaw and Mr. Anderson of the Supervisor's staff attended part of the second week's program.

Sincere appreciation is extended to Ranger Graber, Superintendent Bodie, and his staff, who were courteous hosts of the visitors at Camp F-3 during the training period.

The unusually large special use load on the Long Cane has come in for considerable attention during the past month. J. R. Camp,

of the Washington office, and Assistant Regional Forester Kramer, made an investigation of the situation with Forest Supervisor Sears and an intensive study of costs and time is now in progress. It is estimated conservatively that there are 300 families living on and/ or farming National Forest land on the Long Cane District and the job of investigating and administering these areas is readily apparent.

H. M. Sears,  
Forest Supervisor.

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ALABAMA

A total of 19 fires on the Black Warrior occurred during the past month, with a loss of 89 acres of government land. This unit has under protection for the first time 25,000 acres of newly acquired cut-over lands. To date we have had but two fires on this area. It appears that credit for this record should be given to contact work and cooperation with the local residents.

Fifty-one fires occurred on the Talladega, burning over 264 acres of government land.

The construction of the Black Pond Lookout Tower on the Black Warrior was completed during April. With this tower on the south end of the unit this district has a greatly improved protective system. The construction of the Cheatham Highway across the Black Warrior Forest connecting the north Forest boundary and the Double Springs-Cullman Highway is expected to be completed by August, except for the widening of 9 miles on the north end which was previously constructed to a lower standard.

During April steel erection for the fourth tower on the Oakmulgee District was completed. Approximately 5 miles of grounded telephone line was constructed as well as the distribution of poles for an additional 25 miles. Ground work was laid for the erection of 2 firemen's dwellings.

Mr. Jesse P. Woodward, Columbus, Mississippi, who has purchased 12,000 acres of forest land in northwest Alabama, recently visited District Ranger Wilson of the Black Warrior to obtain ideas concerning forest administration and management. Mr. Woodward has requested that Ranger Wilson visit this private forest and recommend proper management practice.

E. C. Webb, Motion Picture Operator on the Alabama National Forests, is the proud father of a  $6\frac{1}{2}$  pound baby girl. Patricia Ann was born at Sheffield, Alabama, April 11, 1937.

Most sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Kinney, Jr. upon the death of their infant son, Alfred III, who died in Selma on April 22. Mr. Kinney is working on computations for ground control for the aerial survey.

On April 15 Assistant Ranger H. G. Posey, on the Conecuh, gave a half hour talk on the "Need for Conservation" to the pupils of Pleasant Home School which is located within the Forest boundaries.

During April small demonstration nursery beds were prepared and planted on the Black Warrior and Talladega Districts. Longleaf, shortleaf, and loblolly pine were planted on each of the Districts. C. E. Clapp, who has been successful in planting work of this nature, supervised the planting. On the Talladega 2,500 loblolly seedlings of 1-0 stock were set out in a transplant bed.

Frank W. Rasor,  
Forest Supervisor.

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PISGAH

The deer trapping program for the winter season, 1936-1937, on the Pisgah Game Preserve was completed April 9. A total of 242 deer were caught, 69 being bucks and 173 does. These deer were shipped to the George Washington, Chattahoochee and Cherokee National Forests, and to the Department of Development and Conservation of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia.

The new "Davidson River Fishery Station" located on Daniel Ridge Road in the Game Preserve has been completed and stocked with brown, brook, and rainbow trout. This modern fish cultural plant was constructed and fully equipped by the Forest Service, and will be operated by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, with Reuben O. Knuth, Fish Culturist, in charge. This rearing station has been designed and equipped to propagate the necessary number and species of trout requisite to developing and maintaining the fish management program in the Pisgah National Game territory.

The State of North Carolina, in cooperation with the Forest Service, opened the fishing season on the Sherwood Refuge May 7. Ninety fishermen took advantage of the first day's fishing having a total catch of over 1,000 fish, these being mostly brook or speckled trout. Fifteen streams on the Pisgah Game Preserve will be opened May 15 for nine days. This is an annual event that anglers of this section impatiently await.

H. E. Ochsner,  
Forest Supervisor.

## FLORIDA

Plans are now under way to make an advertised sale of gum logs on the Osceola. Assistant Ranger Kirby and Administrative Guard Coleman will do the cruising, on Caney Branch near the old administrative sawmill site.

A recent survey of the Forest has shown that approximately 108 acres is in need of planting during the next season. Plans have already been submitted to the supervisor for the 1938 work on this project.

A fire prevention meeting of all personnel on the Osceola was held on the night of April 26. Ranger Swarthout stressed proper detection and suppression work as one of the means of fire control. He also pointed out the public relations work which each individual might carry out. The new system of mapping a fire, as required by the Regional Office, was also explained.

Harry R. Wright, Junior Forester, on the Osceola, gave a talk on "Forestry as a Vocation", at the Columbia High School on April 16. Approximately 200 attended.

The University of Georgia Forest school senior camp has now disbanded, the students returning to Athens for graduation. They were shown Gum Swamp on the 27th, and upon arriving back in camp, left immediately for Athens.

Thirty-two senior Forestry students of North Carolina State College were shown the various forest activities on the Osceola on the 21st including the logging operation in Gum Swamp. Assistant Ranger Jack Kirby of the Osceola entered an exhibit at the flower show held recently at the civic center and carried off the blue ribbon with his exhibit of wild shrubbery.

Mr. Wilbur R. Mattoon, Extension Forester of the United States, recently retook pictures from photographic stations he established five years ago on the Osceola. The purpose of the pictures are to show the changes that actually take place on an area under proper forest management and fire protection.

The management plan for the Ocala is being revised. When completed it will show all merchantable timber including the different types of pine, hardwood, cypress, etc., with number of board feet per acre. Representatives of various pulp mills were here this month to inspect sand pine with the view of purchasing some in the future.

On April 17, a written examination embracing principles of fire prevention, presuppression and suppression was given all personnel on the Apalachicola. For weeks in advance, many a spare hour had been occupied brushing up on notes and current instructions. This was reflected in the confident manner in which the quiz was handled by most of the men.

No fires have occurred for more than a month in spite of the fact that almost every day has been a fire day.

One trespass case was prosecuted during the past month when a Forest Service honorary game warden at Camp F-12 cooperated with the State authorities in enforcing the law in the case of a man from another county who fished on the Forest without a license.

Professor Lenthall Wyman, Doctor Miller and the Senior Class in forestry, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, spent the week-end April 24 and 25 on the Choctawhatchee and adjacent vicinity.

The entire Service on the Choctawhatchee expresses its deepest sympathy to Junior Forester R. L. Wierman, whose brother was fatally injured in an automobile accident in California on April 26.

The principal address at a banquet sponsored by the Crestview Kiwanis Club on April 13 in the interest of wildlife conservation was made by Ranger J. T. McCullough from the Ocala National Forest. Forest Supervisor Albert and Ranger Snyder also attended in the interest of the Forest Service.

To date, timber stand improvement crews have covered one hundred eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres in releasing longleaf pine from scrub oak competition.

Frank A. Albert,  
Forest Supervisor.

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KISATCHIE

On April 26 at the Federal Court in Lake Charles, Louisiana, Huel Johnson was sentenced by Judge Dawkins to serve 60 days in jail and also received one year suspended sentence on each of the other two counts for setting fire on Kisatchie National Forest lands.

The registry books were placed in the registry at the Valentine Recreational Area, for the first time on Sunday morning, May 16, and during the day 132 people registered. In spite of the fact that the area is only partly completed and has not been advertised to any great extent, it is proving to be very popular with the public.

On May 5, Junior Landscape Architect, J. C. Jackson, addressed the Forestry School at Louisiana State University on the subject of "Recreation on the National Forests." At the conclusion of Jackson's talk, the students asked many questions and spent considerable time inspecting the photographs and maps he displayed.

P. H. Bryan,  
Forest Supervisor.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Ernest T. Mitchell, transferred from Florida National Forests to Mississippi National Forests, effective April 16, 1937.

Wilhelm M. Beckert, Pisgah National Forest, resumed work on the Pisgah, having completed studies at University of Minnesota.

Robarts T. Hedden, transferred to the Regional Office from Alabama National Forests, effective April 1, 1937.

Anson W. Lindenmuth, District Ranger, transferred from the Watauga Ranger District on the Cherokee to the Bienville District on the Mississippi Forests, effective May 16, 1937.

Victor B. MacNaughton, Junior Forester, Mississippi National Forests, transferred to the Cherokee National Forest as Assistant Ranger on the Hiwassee District, effective May 16, 1937.

William L. Shetter, Mississippi National Forests, left the Service to enter the employment of a commercial forestry concern, effective May 10.

New Appointments

John B. Spring, Cherokee National Forest, District Ranger Watauga District, effective May 16, 1937.

Paul E. McMillan, Mississippi National Forests, Junior Landscape Architect, effective May 1, 1937.

Walter D. Popham, Mississippi National Forests, Junior Landscape Architect, effective April 26, 1937.

Miss Eunice Rivers, NSP, Pensacola, Florida, Stenographer, effective April 1, 1937.

Miss Claudia M. McCants, South Carolina National Forests, Stenographer, effective March 16, 1937.

Miss Leola Allen, Mississippi National Forests, clerk-typist, effective April 26, 1937.

Edwin M. Smith, Regional Office, Draftsman, effective April 5, 1937.

NAVAL STORES ADVISORY BOARDS

Recent resignations and replacements on the Naval Stores Advisory Boards in the Region have resulted in the present set-up:

Pensacola District, M. C. Stallworth, Mobile, Alabama, Chairman; C. L. Morgan, Wewahitchka, Florida, and C. B. Waller, Youngstown, Florida.

Jacksonville District, E. A. McColskey, Lake City, Florida, Chairman; C. L. McCarthy, White Oak, Georgia, and D. E. Coleman, R. F. D., Valdosta, Georgia.

Savannah District, James Fowler, Soperton, Georgia, Chairman; A. H. Croom, Pembroke, Georgia, and C. M. Jordan, Glenwood, Georgia.

Appointments to these boards are made by the American Turpentine Farmers Association.

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ROBERT MARSHALL NAMED  
FOREST RECREATION CHIEF

Robert Marshall, forester and author, has been named Chief of the Division of Recreation in the Forest Service. For the past four years, Dr. Marshall has been Chief Forester in the Indian Service, Department of Interior.

Dr. Marshall will have charge of development of recreational facilities and the handling of public recreation use in the 156 National Forests.

Dr. Marshall entered the U. S. Forest Service as a field assistant in 1924. In 1925 he was appointed Junior Forester at the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, where he was later promoted to Assistant Silviculturist.

Dr. Marshall is the author of several books on Forestry. Among them are, "Peoples' Forests", and "Social Management of American Forests." He also was a collaborator on the "National Plan for American Forestry", a special report to Congress in 1933.

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"OUACHITA PATROL" is the snappy title of the Ouachita's official publication which makes its initial bow with the May issue. Mort S. Cox, the editor, is a former CCC boy "and a good one", according to the notation sent in by Executive Assistant F. C. Stone. Mr. Cox is to be congratulated on a good job of work. He seems to have a penchant for intriguing titles. We liked "THE MOP-UP", too.

REGION 8 LIBRARY

L I B R A R Y L I N E S

Some Recent Accessions

Bergoffen, W. W. The world from a fire tower. Atlanta Jour., May 23, 1937. (Clipping)

Culver, D. C., comp. Preparation of public reports and documents: a bibliography. Berkeley, Bureau of Public administration, University of California, 1936. 13p., processed.

Mees, C. E. K. Photography. N. Y., Macmillan, 1937. 227 p., illus.

National lumber manufacturers association. Charting the American lumber industry: a panorama of essential facts. Washington, D.C., 1937. 48p., processed, charts.

Silcox, F. A. Tonnage, ties and forests. Advantages which accrue when timber is "cropped rather than ruined". Shown in stories of Flagstaff and Laramie. Cross Tie Bul.18(4):3-4, 6, 8. Apr. 1937.

Speers, L. C. Aid for Uncle Sam's animals. Forest Service seeks state and international cooperation in a broad program to conserve our vanishing wildlife. N. Y. Times, May 23, 1937, Section 11, illus. (Clipping)

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Soil conservation service and forest service. Headwaters control and use. A summary of fundamental principles and their application in the conservation and utilization of waters and soils throughout headwater areas. Papers presented at the Upstream engineering conference ... September 22 and 23, 1936. Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off. 1937. 261p., illus. (Issued in cooperation with Rural Electrification Administration).

U. S. President's committee on Farm tenancy. Farm tenancy. Report... Prepared under the auspices of the National resources committee. Washington, D. C., Govt. print. off., 1937. 108p., illus.

HELP! BOOK OVERBOARD!

"The Gannt chart", by Wallace Clark, is needed at once in the Regional Library. Please notify us immediately if you know of the whereabouts of the Library copy.

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher and C. F. Evans joined Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Harry Brown and Director of Extension Walter S. Brown of Athens at Tifton, Georgia, on April 22 for a trip ending at Savannah. On May 1, 2, and 3, Kircher, Evans and Lentz attended the pulpwood conference at New Orleans called by the American Pulpwood Association.

Regional Forester Kircher left on May 15, with Dr. Wantrup, for South Carolina. While there he joined Mr. Silcox and Mr. Irwin for a trip over the Long Cane Unit. He expects to go from South Carolina to the Georgia Forestry Association meeting in Athens on the 19th and 20th.

Associate Forester Stabler left May 1 for a general inspection of the Texas Forests. He will probably be gone about three weeks.

Assistant Regional Forester Brooks recently spent several days on the Nantahala.

Assistant Regional Forester Kramer, in company with W. Forrest Keels, Assistant Chief Abstracter from the Washington Office, left May 15 for a trip to Alabama and Mississippi in connection with abstracting and personnel work.

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw and E. A. Schilling left May 17 for a trip to the Pisgah. They will make an inspection of the work being done on the Game Preserve.

Executive Assistant F. C. Stone is spending some time on the Kisatchie to study the office organization and check the handling of the work by the Executive Assistant and his staff; from there he will go to Arkansas.

In response to an invitation from Professor Marckworth, Assistant Regional Forester Evans addressed the graduating class of the Georgia School of Forestry on May 15.

C. B. Morse, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Recreation and Lands in Region 5, recently spent a few days in the Region. During his visit he was accompanied by W. R. Barbour on a tour of the Chattahoochee, Nantahala, and the Pisgah Division of the Pisgah to inspect recreational developments on those Forests.

Messrs. Pidgeon, Riebold, Gordon, Rainey, and Black attended the Improvement Superintendents' Conference in Franklin, North Carolina, April 19-23. Riebold, Root, Warren and Renfro attended the meeting at Gulfport, Mississippi, April 25 to May 1.

The Forests represented at the Franklin meeting were: Nantahala, Cherokee, Pisgah, Chattahoochee, South Carolina, Ozark, and Ouachita. Those represented at the Gulfport meeting included the Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Mrs. Bess W. Taggart left for Washington April 30, where she will be on detail in Mr. Loving's office for about six weeks.

Visitors to the Regional Office during the month included Supervisor Raso of the Alabama National Forest; W. L. Dutton, Chief of the Division of Management, Washington Office; District Supervisor J. M. Tinker, and Marion Ruffin, Field Inspector, from the Savannah Naval Stores District; A. L. MacKinney of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station; Henry Bull of the Southern Station, and Karl A. Swenning of the Mead Corporation.

Paul H. McConville, formerly of the Solicitor's office in Montgomery, Alabama, has been transferred to this office to head up the abstracting organization recently transferred from the Solicitor's office to the Forest Service.

Junior Forester Droege of the Ocala Forest and Miss Mildred Jones of South Pasadena, California, were married on April 17. The wedding took place in the Episcopal Church at Ocala. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Droege left for a honeymoon trip.

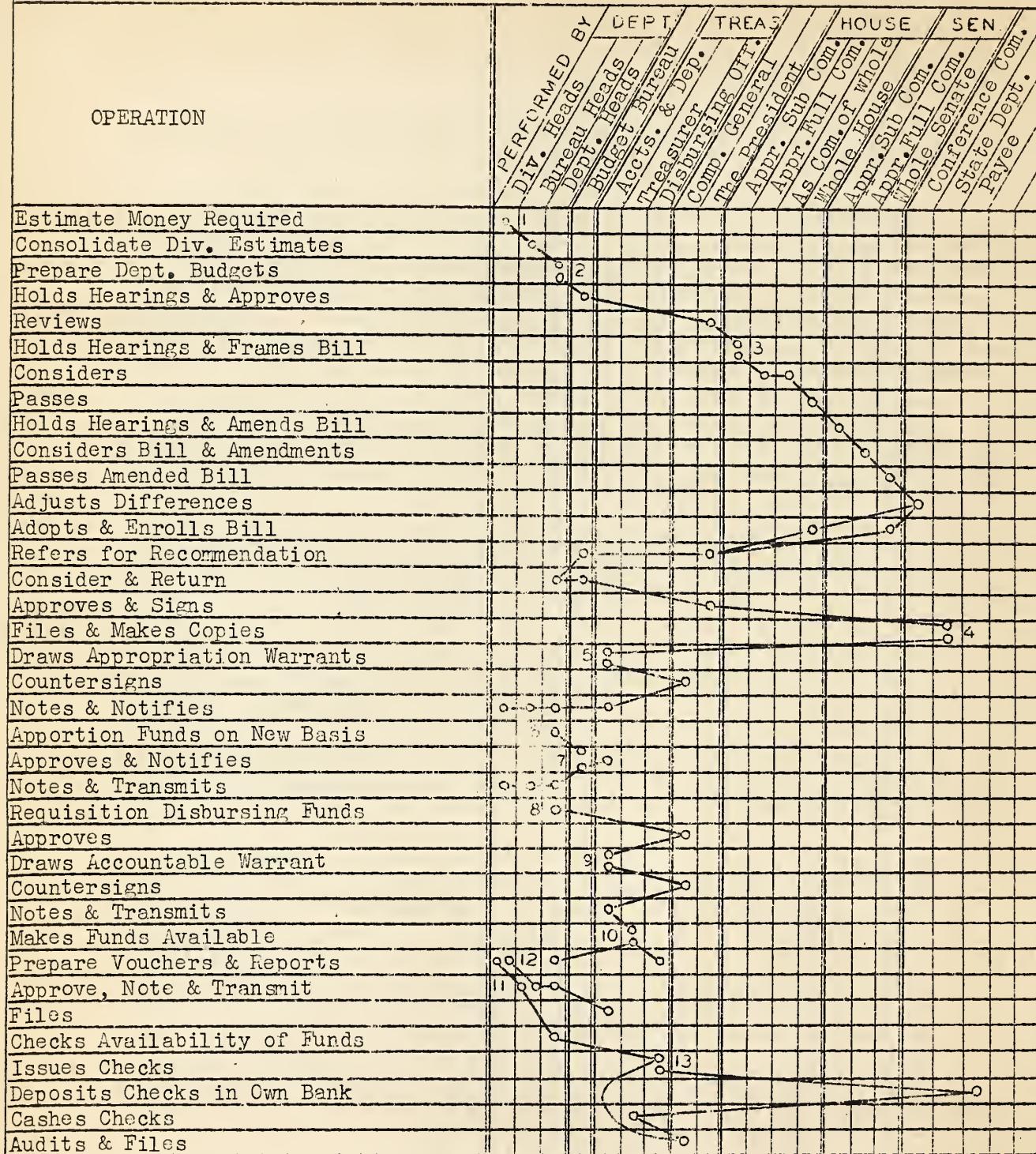
The Regional Office greatly misses two members of its personnel who were transferred to other stations this month. Assistant Regional Engineer Howard Waha left on May 1 to assume his new duties as Assistant Regional Forester, in charge of the Division of Engineering, in Region 3. H. C. Bradshaw, in Maintenance, went to the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans. Our best wishes go with Mr. Waha and Mr. Bradshaw.

Professor Raymond J. Hoyle, Assistant Professor of Forest Utilization, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York, spent two days, May 6 and 7, in the Regional Office. Professor Hoyle is on sabbatical leave from the college and has been on a tour of the South for the past four months. On this trip he has been particularly interested in studying recent developments in sawmill, kiln-drying practices, and other forms of forest utilization.

W. R. Hine spent the week of April 19 in New Orleans conferring with members of the Forest Survey on type mapping specifications to be used by the State and Private CCC camps.

Messrs. Gerald D. Cook and C. Stowell Smith, of State and Private Forestry, Washington, are spending the month of May in Region 8. Accompanied by Mr. Kircher, they left New Orleans on May 4 and visited Texas and Arkansas. They were joined by C. G. Smith at Jackson, Mississippi, on May 11, and by E. J. Schlatter on May 14. G. H. Lentz met them at Pensacola and will spend the week of May 17-22 traveling through Florida and Georgia with them.

USUAL STEPS IN APPROPRIATING AND SPENDING FEDERAL FUNDS



## FORESTRY LOSES A FRIEND

As the Dixie Ranger goes to press, word of the death of Charles Lathrop Pack is received. Mr. Pack's vast contributions to the advancement of forestry has long ago established him as one of the country's greatest conservationists. Notice of his death will be received with deepest regrets by the entire Forest Service. The following article giving a brief resume of his life has been prepared by Assistant Regional Forester C. F. Evans:

### CHARLES LATHROP PACK

No history of the development of forestry thought and education in America would be complete without a chapter on the contribution of Charles Lathrop Pack who died early Monday morning, June 14.

Like many other wealthy men in this country he gave freely of his time and money in the later years of his life to the betterment of existing economic and social conditions. His interest was attracted to forestry, possibly because his wealth was founded largely on the lumber operations of his family in both the North and South. His financial contributions to forestry during the past 25 years, including endowments, gifts, and direct expenditures, undoubtedly amounted to several million dollars. He did not own and manage forest lands himself; many foresters have wished that he and other wealthy benefactors of forestry had done so over a period of years. Mr. Pack's energies and funds, broadly speaking, were devoted to education.

Through gifts and endowments he gave generously to the advancement of professional forestry training. Beyond this and perhaps more important, he set out, years ago, to inform the more literate public on the importance of better forest protection and management. His efforts along these lines were well conceived and directed. Thousands of editorials in the leading newspapers testify to the success of his publicity campaign. He was not a reformer, in the radical sense, nor did he himself have a concrete program, local or national, over the years. He did support and promote many general programs. His most significant contribution, however, was in helping to crystallize and mould public sentiment through timely and well directed publicity.

For a number of years he has published the Forestry News Digest which is "first out with the latest". It is perhaps the best available source of forestry news in the country and has a wide circulation.

Among Mr. Pack's gifts and endowments are the following:

The Charles Lathrop Pack Chair of Forest Soils at Cornell University.  
The Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation at Yale University.  
The George Willis Pack Forestry Foundation at the University of Michigan.  
The Charles Lathrop Pack demonstration forests at Syracuse University and the University of Washington.  
The Tropical Forest Research Project.  
The Pack Foundation Forestry Prizes and Scholarships at various institutions.

Mr. Pack was President of the American Forestry Association for a number of years. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Nature Association, of which his son, Arthur Newton Pack, is President. The Association publishes the Nature Magazine.



## ENGINEERS IN GOVERNMENT

By FERRY A. FELLOWS

Assistant Chief Engineer, Works Progress Administration,

Washington, D. C.

Editorial Note--This article is believed to be particularly timely and interesting to the large number of civil engineers employed in the Region. It was published in the March, 1937, issue of the Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Management as a supplement to the report of the Operating Vice-President in Charge of Government.

R. J. Riebold,  
Training Officer.

## PUBLIC WORKS MANAGEMENT

### The Evolution of the Engineer

"There are several new designs in the structure of management-government relationship today. One of these brings out professional, educational, and general social changes that have been recently evolved that demand the attention of any who make a conscious effort to organize and study the facts relating to management. The civil engineer and the social implications of his management relationships in the public works field are particularly worthy of attention.

"During his last semester at college, thirty years ago, the embryo civil engineer began to canvass the employment possibilities in store for him after commencement. It was fairly certain that he would work for a railroad company, and the only uncertain element ordinarily attaching to his plans was as to whether this railroad would skirt the rocky contours of lofty mountains or pierce the lush growth of tropical swamps.

"The decades that have followed, like a series of piled-up building blocks, have marked for the engineer, as they have for others, many stages of varying social implications. The apparent collapse of the structure, built block on block as this one was, meant a rude awakening for the engineer but not the fall of civilization, as Spengler would say.

"There has been a change in the design during the reconstruction process, and the engineer has rallied and applied himself to the new calls of social leadership better than have the doctor, banker and lawyer.

"The engineer can and has rallied to meet these new demands. The railroad no longer calls him to mountain or valley to design and build his best for the greatest possible profit of his employer. The nation calls now and the work he does now is for the people. The specifications for his work have been changed. They bear little relationship to his undergraduate training, but he has demonstrated that he can adapt himself to these new requirements. He finds this easier because of the fact that he deals with forces that do not permit him to worship precedent as the lawyer does. The impact of change in business, industry and government responsibilities has been instrumental in creating the need for and shaping this reconstruction.

"The Society for the Advancement of Management has entered upon the scene in a period when conditions it has to consider are so foreign to those that existed in the days of its predecessor societies that we may almost be said to be living in a new world--a world in which no precedent exists as a guide.

#### The Evolution of Management

"Management has changed since the period prior to 1930 when industrial conditions obtained that are still sometimes referred to as normal. It then connoted the application of talent to a greater perfection in the manufacture of goods, in the processing of materials to sell, and in the development of markets. Its relation to labor was a largely casual and impersonal relation, confined almost wholly to the study of methods by which it could be made more efficient in producing a greater number of articles in a lesser period of time.

"Suddenly--so suddenly that the manufacturing world might almost have been hit by an explosive shell--the objectives of management disappeared. Markets ceased to exist! Goods, however cheaply produced, could not be sold! The structure known as private industry, of making goods for profit, has been erected on a foundation in which some element of stability has been ignored.

"Some of the national leaders remained cool enough to analyze the situation and seek for causes. To them it seemed that failure was due to improper use of men and materials--that a larger share of those resources must be devoted to creation of things that did not require a market, but in their creation would develop a purchasing power in payrolls and material orders that would eventually restore the balance of the production structure.

Houses to live in; dams to control floods, to produce power; restoration of forests, of the purity of streams, of the fertility of lands; the betterment of transportation; the elimination of wastes and hazards; the elimination of community slums; the improvement of educational facilities; the training of youth; the security of the future of old and young; the development of the arts and sciences--these objectives beckoned and offered promising fields for action.

"The national wealth had been developed in the exploitation of men and materials for profit and had depleted its sources of income. It must now be applied to restoration of those sources that had produced it, without thought of profit except as incidental to that objective. The profit industry was not equipped to undertake the task. The job could be undertaken only by the nation, the state, and the community in combined authority and resources. It was a job for the public weal and the works could only be public works.

"So, government received a mandate to enter into a new business. This was the business of caring for the needy, of finding employment for those who had depended upon a private business that no longer could use their services. It was the business of the government to protect both and the only way possible was to take up the role of an employer on its own account.

"The new alignment of work presents a new problem to management--one in which the weight given the various factors is completely changed. Formerly labor was an incident in production--an impersonal instrument to be supplanted by the inanimate and tireless machines wherever possible. What happened to labor when it was not in use was of no great concern of management, so long as it did not directly influence the plant output. Now it becomes apparent that the people who make up the labor market also form a tremendous segment of the purchasing market. In neglecting the maintenance of this unit, management was undermining the foundations of the whole industrial structure. The re-establishment of this market now becomes the first concern of management because so much waste is involved and there is a community interest in the lost labor. Labor must be profitably employed to socially useful ends if there are no private ends. The character of work is also completely changed and the conduct of the work involves the use of a different type of engineering. The objectives that must now be pursued are no longer exclusively in the field of industrial engineering.

"We have, it is true, almost the same kind of assembly belt which must be kept moving continuously in the creation of a product, but it is not for the mere fashioning of materials. It has primarily to do with the fashioning of more useful and more secure lives for men and women. It is the human branch of engineering in which we enter not as experts but as students. It starts with the development

of youth who must not be allowed to enter fully upon the responsible participation until adequately trained, but who must be regarded as junior partners in the enterprise. They must have their equity in the national wealth currently reserved so that when they have done their stint they may step aside and make room for their successors who will, in the meantime, have learned new processes leading to still better objectives. Those who leave must be protected in their use of their accumulated equity in order to maintain their status as purchasers. The efficiency of production in the new operation is measured not by the number of things created in the shortest time, but by the age ceiling at which the operatives may be retired as producers and remain as consumers.

"The direction of this operation is a government function. It requires entrance into fields in which only government authority can penetrate. Management of the works selected requires a different kind of talent from that trained in development of industrial operations. It is interesting to see by what process that new management has been drawn into the field of public service and to discover some of the consequential effects.

"Political campaigns furnish wonderful opportunities for dramatizing the current changes in social organization. The one through which we have just passed drew on all the modern technique of radio and screen to present the details of present-day issues. The critical attention of the press and public was riveted on the big things that were being done. It is generally agreed that the center of all this attention was the program of work relief. It was the work project that was examined for the good or bad that might be found. These projects were judged by old standards and new, by those informed and misinformed, by prejudiced and fair. We all learned a great deal about work relief and its aims and accomplishments.

#### Work Relief

"Work relief is of wide variety. It is designed to provide opportunities for a complete range of skills. The harsh hand that has separated so many from gainful occupations has not been discriminating but has been felt by actors and artists, as well as by those accustomed to the work that called for muscle and sinew. The ideal work program would have provided tasks for each according to his training and his aptitudes. This desired pattern could not be fully realized for this was a governmental chore and to have done the job this ideal way would have taken the government into many activities that we have long been taught to hold sacred to private endeavor. There are fields of work abandoned by private enterprise and in which government activity is considered proper. In these the acceptable projects were set up and to them assignments of workers were made with such care in selection as was possible. It was these circumstances that made public works construction the

major part of the Works Program. The size of that work alone attracted attention, and this was increased by virtue of the fact that the ultimate product of the work was most often tangible, visible, and obvious wherever we happened to go.

"A sympathetic and understanding public would appreciate the difficulties that faced a new organization in launching such a program at top speed and under unfavorable circumstances. Over-crowded projects and inept ways of doing things could be excused as a temporary condition. No one would countenance the continuance of such unsatisfactory handling of work when the memories of efficient operation of public works were still so fresh. They might recognize the social value of the work given to those in dire need, but they quite rightly demanded that this work be done as efficiently as possible, even though it was relief work and that the standard of efficiency was based not on how closely it was adapted to the workers' skills as on how effectively the engineering integrity of the work was maintained.

"Thus the management of the public works projects became more a civil engineering than a social problem. Highway and bridge construction, the development of safe airports, the building of public structures, the laying of water mains and sewer lines were civil engineering undertakings and men of this profession were properly the ones called upon to maintain the engineering integrity of the program, through proper management, planning and supervision.

"The civil engineer, in his effort to make and maintain a high standard of performance, had new considerations to weigh. He might fully appreciate how well the job could be done by the use of the maximum of modern equipment and the careful selection of the best trained and most experienced personnel. He could not yield to a desire to show attention to that appreciation to the exclusion of other factors. The program was not designed just to build public works. The money was appropriated to employ these particular people for whom the need of work was evident. These social and economic limitations must also be recognized by the engineer manager.

"And so we have brought forcibly to our attention the major current management field for the civil engineer. Relief work is not all of it, for there are many public works activities being managed by civil engineers where the selection of his personnel is not limited to those in need. In these, too, he faces civic and economic problems that do not pertain to private enterprise. The fact is important because it was only a few years ago that the civil engineer more often than now found employment with the private employer and most frequently with the railroad. There the policy instead of being one that catered to public reactions and social needs was built around economy of expenditures and creation

of possible profits. A policy that was born of "the public be damned" ancestry directed the civil engineer but had comparatively little room for him at the management post.

"This remarkable swing of the civil engineer from a technical performance in an unsocial or anti-social field to the point where the individuals are regularly participating in the planning and management of public works and to the point where the profession has been almost completely socialized is the more interesting because it has not grown out of conscious effort of the engineer nor the vigorous propaganda of the group. The change has been brought about by the greater movements in the national social organization. An effort has been made to socialize the professions of medicine and law but without the results that have come so abruptly and inescapably to the civil engineers.

"Formal education has not led in this movement by training the engineer for the part into which he has been placed, but now that the change is so evident, it follows that education must adapt itself to meet this new public management demand."



